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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

***Korea: KULLOJA***

***No 3, March 1991***

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# East Asia

## Korea: KULLOJA

### No 3, March 1991

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25 August 1991

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912D0007A *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 91 pp 55-59*

[Article by Kim Won-chin]

[Text] In his New Year's message this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated concrete ways and means for developing agriculture along with light industry in order to unceasingly improve the living standard of our people to suit the demands of socialism.

Increasing various farm products such as food grain by putting efforts into agricultural production is one of the basic conditions for solving the people's food problems satisfactorily and thus radically improving the people's standard of living and developing the nation's economy at a fast pace.

Today, when our rural economy has reached a high stage of development, it is important to decisively increase the fertility of cultivated land and do farm work by scientific and technical methods in order to solve the people's food problems in a more satisfactory manner by decisively boosting the output of food grain and other farm products.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the agricultural sector, this year we have to fulfill the food grain production goals without fail by decisively increasing the fertility of cultivated lands and doing farm work by scientific and technical methods according to the demands of the chuche method of farming and

achieve a many-sided development of the rural economy to suit the natural and geographic conditions." ("New Year's Message," 1991, monograph, p 6)

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the natural and geographic conditions of our country and the present state of our agriculture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set the task of improving the fertility of cultivated land and doing farm work by scientific and technical methods to suit the *chuche* method of farming; and by so doing, he has illuminated the road leading straight to solving the people's food problems in a satisfactory manner according to the demands of socialism, by bringing about an epochal turn in agricultural production.

To increase the fertility of cultivated land is to increase the contents of nourishment in the soil and fully meet all soil requirements suitable to the growth of farm crops and thus boost the production capacity of the cultivated land. To use scientific and technical methods of farming is to do farming in a scientific manner to suit the biological characteristics of the crops and the climatic conditions of our country.

Increasing the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming is a necessary requirement which arises from the peculiarities of agricultural production itself which uses land as the basic means of production and which deals with nature and living plants.

In agricultural production, man makes purposeful and goal-conscious use of the process by which farm plants propagate on the soil by using light, nutrients, water, soil, and so forth. It follows that to boost agricultural production, we have to effectively utilize arable land, unceasingly improve its fertility, and precisely meet the varying biological demands which arise at different stages of growth of the crops.

When the fertility of cultivated land is improved and scientific and technical methods are used in farming, the soil will contain more nutrients and enable the crop to strike its roots deeper and absorb more nourishment from the soil. This will in turn make it possible to gather in a bumper crop by planting and tending each variety of crop in a scientific manner to suit its biological needs, the crop condition at each stage of growth, and the climatic condition.

The current state of our agriculture demands as a more urgent task than ever that the fertility of cultivated land be increased and scientific and technical methods be used in farming.

Arable land in our country is very low in humus and nutrient content for these reasons: that it has been quite long since the soil was first brought under cultivation; that the topographical distribution of soil is rather peculiar; and that the soil was exploited for a long time under the exploitative society. In addition, the natural fertility of soil is becoming almost depleted because intensive farming has been carried out on arable land, whose

acreage is quite limited, year after year, without being left fallow. Accordingly, the only way to boost the food grain output is to continually improve the fertility of the soil by an artificial means and provide a soil condition favorable to the growth of the crops.

With the continual improvement in the people's living standard in our country thanks to the people-minded measures taken by the party, demand for food continues to increase and people are increasingly demanding better quality agricultural products with each passing day. Demand for food grain and other farm products is also increasing in various sectors of the national economy. We have to produce more gain from existing arable land in order to meet the daily increasing grain demand in a satisfactory manner.

Today, in our country there exists a firm foundation which will enable us to boost food grain production radically as long as we improve the fertility of arable land and use scientific and technical methods of farming.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, the introduction of irrigation and electrification in the rural economy has long been completed, and the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy has been pushed forward. As a result, a firm material and technical foundation for boosting agricultural production has been laid. In particular, over the past two years we successfully carried out the 2,000-ri irrigation project and achieved a high degree of dry field irrigation, thereby laying a solid foundation of agricultural production which will withstand any severe drought or any major flood.

To boost the grain yield under the condition where a firm material and technical foundation of agriculture has been laid, we must improve the soil fertility still more and use scientific and technical methods of farming. Needless to say, we can increase the grain yield by expanding the acreage of arable land or by improving seed breeding and farming methods. But reserves for expanding the acreage of arable land are not inexhaustible but limited. Land is the work of nature and is not something that can be created at will. Arable land in particular can be expanded only by reclaiming tideland and hilly land. In this respect, reclaiming tideland, being a nature-remaking work which requires an enormous amount of labor, material, and fund, cannot be done easily in a year to two. In reclaiming hilly land also, there is little room for increasing the acreage of reclaim in a big way because of the natural and geographical conditions of our country. In our country, therefore, existing arable land holds the key to solving the problem of feeding our people. At this juncture, when the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture has been actively pushed forward and the problem of water supply, the basic problem in farming, has been successfully resolved, the basic way to boost food grain production lies in decisively improving the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming.

With a profound insight into the great significance that improving the soil fertility and using scientific and technical methods of farming has in agriculture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that topsoil work is vigorously carried out to improve the fertility of the soil and has elucidated the most scientific direction and method for improving the soil at each new stage of development in agricultural production while sagaciously leading our people to increase soil fertility to the fullest extent possible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively analyzed and generalized the actual state of our agriculture and the development trends of modern agriculture, and on this basis, created a unique *chuche* method of farming and has applied this method thoroughly in agricultural production, thereby bringing about a radical turn in producing food grain and other farm products.

Before liberation the per chongbo paddy rice output was barely one to two tons and that of corn between 600 and 700 kilograms. But we can now look forward to gathering in an average of eight tons of rice per chongbo. This represents a brilliant fruit that we have produced by thoroughly implementing the *chuche* method of farming under the leadership of the great leader.

This year is very significant because it is the year in which we mark the 45th anniversary of the introduction of land reform, a historical event in which our peasants were freed from the shackles of feudalism and became the real masters of land. For us to do farming well and attain the party-set grain target this year—the second year of the 1990's, the decade of hope and the decade of struggle—will provide a sure guarantee for demonstrating to the fullest the superiority of the socialist rural economic system and the immense vitality of the *chuche* method of farming in our country and further augmenting the might of our style of socialism.

Last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song revisited Ponghwa Cooperative Farm where, stressing the need to improve soil fertility and use scientific and technical methods of farming, he set the militant task for all our people throughout the country to rush out and complete topsoil work quickly in a short time.

We should never fail to attain the food grain production goal set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song without fail by improving soil fertility and doing farm work by scientific and technical methods in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* method of farming.

To attain the food grain production goal by thoroughly implementing the *chuche* method of farming, it is necessary above all to improve the fertility of cultivated land.

Unlike other means of production, land has the peculiarity of continuing to increase its productivity when it is treated properly. Accordingly, increasing the fertility of cultivated land is the most important task in boosting food grain production. It is a firm determination of our

party to boost the per chongbo food grain output drastically in a year or two by decisively improving the fertility of cultivated land.

Carrying out proper topsoil work is essential to improving the fertility of cultivated land.

Topsoil work is the land amelioration work of collecting soil containing various nutrient materials and spread it over dry fields and rice paddies. When topsoil is spread over the dry fields and paddies, the soil is enriched by microelements and various other nutrients, making it possible to secure a stable and high yield even if the same crop is planted year after year without rotating crops. The experience of those cooperative farms which achieved a high grain yield last year shows that it is possible to attain an average of 9.5 tons, even as high as 12 tons, of corn per chongbo even from a lean patch of hilly field where it was formerly considered impossible to grow any grain at all, if we carry out proper topsoil work before planting corn.

Topsoil work should be carried out on the basis of a concrete knowledge of all factors involved, such as each patch of land to be mechanically reworked, the content of various nutrients, the depth of the layer of fertile soil, and the extent of drainage, and in accordance with the principle of spreading humus-rich soil in the right way to suit the soil condition of the field. In addition, topsoil work should be carried out on all fields without excluding even a single patch.

More immediately, the topsoil work currently in progress on the corn fields should be sped up so that it may be completed by the end of March.

Along with a large-scale topsoil work, we should produce a lot of organic fertilizers and apply them to the soil. Unlike chemical fertilizers which usually contain one or two nutrients each, organic fertilizers contain a large variety of microelements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, and magnesium. Therefore, when organic fertilizers are applied in great quantities, it is possible to provide a mix of various nutrients the crops need. A crop normally requires dozens of kinds of nutrients, including a dozen essential nutrients. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to apply a lot of organic fertilizers to the fields in order to boost the output of food grain, such as rice and corn, which are high-yield crops. All cooperative farms should apply unconditionally the specified amount of organic fertilizers to the dry fields and rice paddies by preparing humus soil and dirt acidifiers.

We also need to apply a lot of microelement fertilizers in order to improve soil fertility. Microelement fertilizers are essential to plant growth, although crops need only a small amount of them. When the weight of rice and corn per 1,000 grains is light, it has something to do with the lack of manganese, copper, boron, zinc, and other microelements, in addition to phosphorous, potassium, magnesium, and silicon, in the soil. Not all the amount of microelement fertilizers is absorbed by the crop in the



year it is applied, but they continue to be potent while they remain in the soil. Therefore, we should produce them continually all the year round, without regard to the farming season, so that we may apply them to the soil.

To increase the fertility of arable land, we have to improve acidified soil, work out measures to prevent damage from cold and dampness, plow the field deep, and plant green manure crops.

Scientific and technical methods of farming must be used in order to attain the food grain production goal by thoroughly implementing the *chuche* method of farming.

Use of scientific and technical methods of farming provides an important guarantee for meeting satisfactorily the biological needs of the farm crops and enabling them to give play to their productive capacity to the fullest. In farming, whose function is to grow plants in a natural environment, it is impossible to boost the yield by increasing soil fertility alone. Only when adverse natural and climatic conditions that are bad for the crops are overcome and all their biological needs are met satisfactorily, is it possible to attain a higher and more stable yield. In our country, weather and soil conditions differ from area to area and weather changes continually and unpredictably: the country is struck sometimes by a cold wave in late spring stunting the growth of rice seedlings, and at another time by an unseasonable heat wave; and sometimes it rains too much and at other times a severe drought continues. Under these extremely fluctuating weather conditions, if we do farm work by rule of thumb or handle the crop by a single prescription, it will be impossible to meet the biological needs of the crop at each stage of growth and expect a high yield after all. The experience of Changsan-ri Cooperative Farm in Yongchon County and other cooperative farms which achieved a high crop yield last year tells that no matter what torrential rains may fall, no matter how low the sunshine rate may be, a great result can be achieved in farming so long as we do farm work by scientific and technical methods to suit the demands of the *chuche* method of farming.

People in the rural economic sector should clearly sum up their farming experience in the past year, assign high-yield and promising crops in such a way as to suit the characteristics of each area and each patch of land and meet the biological needs of the crops; and they should also carry out each process of farming, such as sowing, fertilizing, irrigation, weeding, prevention of insect and blight damage, harvesting, and threshing, by using scientific and technical methods.

Developing the rural economy many-sidedly is an important task facing agriculture this year.

Only through a many-sided development of the rural economy is it possible to consolidate the rural economy solidly, not only as the nation's granary but also as a raw material base for light industry, and to increase the income of the farmers by utilizing rural labor in a

rational manner. In all farm villages, the right variety of crop should be assigned to the right soil to suit the natural and geographical and meteorological conditions of each locality so that a high yield may be attained, while continuing to develop the rural economy many-sidedly through a combination of stock breeding, horticulture, and industrial crop farming.

In successfully carrying out the task of increasing the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming, it is important to establish the right view of this task among functionaries and workers.

The task of improving the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming is a rewarding task to realize the farsighted vision of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the lofty desire of our party to produce more food grain and feed our people with polished rice and beef soup and further enrich their happy life. Upholding this farsighted vision and lofty desire of the great leader and the party, all functionaries and workers should launch into the task of increasing the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming, with the correct stand of attaching importance to farming and subordinating everything to it.

Currently, our party is calling upon the whole party, the whole country, and all the people to get mobilized in the topsoil battle. With a keen sense of self-awareness and responsibility in working for the wealth, power, and development of the fatherland, all functionaries and workers should voluntarily get involved in the topsoil battle and insure a high quality of performance in spreading each and every scoop of topsoil and complete the work on time by increasing their work efficiency. When all the people come to grips with the task of increasing the fertility of cultivated land and using scientific and technical methods of farming, in a revolutionary way and with self-awareness and a high revolutionary fervor as masters, the party's "agriculture-first" policy can be brilliantly implemented.

What is urgently needed to insure success for the task to increase the fertility of cultivated land and use scientific and technical methods of farming is to conduct economic organizational work in a planned and coordinated manner.

The task to increase the fertility of cultivated land, including topsoil work, is a grand nature-remaking task which can be carried out only in our country; and it is a gigantic task which is being undertaken as a nationwide movement into which the whole country, all organizations and enterprises, and all the people have launched. Therefore, it requires a minutely organized economic organizational work as a precondition. The experience of the cooperative farms in Sariwon City, in Hamju County, and in Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County, clearly tells that great results can be produced when use of labor is organized in a rational manner and the work of

mobilizing all means of transportation is organized minutely and pushed forward aggressively.

In conducting economic organizational work in a planned and coordinated manner, it is important to survey and take stock of the actual condition of each patch of land, set broad sections of the masses in motion, mobilize and allocate material and technical means in a rational way, and carry out the task of improving the fertility of cultivated land in a responsible manner. Functionaries should begin with soil survey and correctly select the targets of operation and wage the topsoil battle carefully and thoroughly by setting the order of priority. At the same time, they should fully demonstrate the revolutionary ethos of accomplishing every assignment in a responsible manner by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance from the standpoint of each taking responsibility for every task assigned him.

Organizational guidance work designed to do farm work by scientific and technical methods according to the demands of the *chuche* method of farming should also be conducted with minute care.

To do farm work by scientific and technical methods according to the demands of the *chuche* method of farming, functionaries in the rural economy and rural workers should theoretically comprehend the *chuche* method of farming and establish the revolutionary ethos of farming only in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* method of farming. In particular, leading functionaries in agriculture should scrutinize the demands of the *chuche* method of farming and establish a stringent system and order to prevent even the slightest contradiction to these demands, and provide guidance in farming in a substantive manner.

Along with establishing the revolutionary ethos of doing farm work only in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* method of farming among functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector, it is also important to carry out in a responsible manner the work of producing and supplying farming materials unconditionally and on a priority basis.

An unfinished farm task in a particular season cannot be postponed to the next season, and fertilizers and agricultural chemicals can be effective only when the right assortment is applied in the right amount and in the right season. For this reason, to fully insure timeliness in the supply of farming materials and furnish every item of necessary material and supply in advance constitutes one of the decisive factors in boosting food grain production by performing every farm work by scientific and technical methods. People in every sector and every unit of the national economy must produce and supply farm-bound farming materials unconditionally and on a priority basis and actively support the countryside by supplying material means needed in agricultural production.

For functionaries to lead by personal example in the struggle to increase the fertility of cultivated land and doing farm work by scientific and technical methods will

exercise a much more powerful influence than hundreds of words. When leading functionaries lead the van with the firm ideological view and stand of serving the party and the people, innovations will be effected in the struggle to increase the fertility of cultivated land and doing farm work by scientific and technical methods. Functionaries should actively get involved in the topsoil combat and inspire the masses and thoroughly implement our party's *chuche* method of farming at the head of the masses, with the same spirit that our functionaries demonstrated in the Potong River riparian project shortly after liberation.

The task to increase the fertility of cultivated land and do farm work by scientific and technical methods is a responsible undertaking designed to produce more food grain and improve the people's standard of living.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message, we will achieve an unprecedented bumper crop this year and actively contributing to triumphantly capturing the grain height envisioned in the Third 7-Year Plan by vigorously waging the struggle to increase the fertility of cultivated land and do farm work by scientific and technical methods.

#### **The Party's Light Industrial Revolutionary Policy and Functionaries' Economic Organizational Work**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3,  
Mar 91 pp 60-64

[Article by Kim Chang-sok; not translated]

### **Science and Culture**

#### **The Endless Pride and Self-Esteem of Our Litterateurs Who Are Highly Honored as the Party's Permanent Companions, Loyal Supporters, and Excellent Advisers**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3,  
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[Article by Kim Il-su; not translated]

#### **Developing On-the-Job Education System Is an Important Way To Intellectualize Working People**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3,  
Mar 91 pp 70-74

[Article by Yi To-hyong; not translated]

### **Experiential**

#### **Some Experiences Gained in the Political Work of Organizations To Step Up Technological Revolution**

00000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3,  
Mar 91 pp 75-80

[Article by Choe In-tok; not translated]



## Question of Fatherland's Reunification

### Adopting a Nonaggression Declaration Is the Starting Point To Open a New Phase for Peace and Peaceful Reunification

912D0007B Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 91 pp 81-86

[Article by Paek Nam-chun]

[Text] In his 1991 New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated a new epochal formula for achieving the attainment of the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible.

For the purpose of hastening the attainment of the cause of national reunification as much as possible, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified that the North and South should try to resolve the problem of peace on a priority basis and move on to establish the formula of achieving national reunification through the formation of a confederal republic based on one nation, one country, two systems, and two governments, while actively carrying out dialogues among all strata in order to achieve grand national unity.

The national reunification formula enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the militant banner which inspires fellow countrymen in the North and South and our compatriots abroad into the nationwide struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland in the 1990's and serves as a programmatic guide for making this year a year of detente and peace, a year of reconciliation and unity, a historical year which will open up new vistas of national reunification.

One of the important issues in the national reunification formula enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is adopting a declaration of nonaggression between North and South and opening up new vistas of peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Adoption of a declaration of nonaggression constitutes the starting point in removing distrust between North and South, eliminating the state of confrontation, and opening up new vistas of peace and peaceful reunification." ("New Year's Message," 1991, monograph, p 12)

Peace is a universal wish of mankind. Without peace, the very survival of mankind will be in danger and man will not be able to explore his own destiny successfully.

Nothing is more important than peace for our nation. Under the circumstances in which a constant danger of war exists in our country, if war breaks out, the very existence of the nation, let alone national reunification, will be endangered.

Peace is the most pressing task that the North and South should resolve as the matter of the first and foremost priority for the sake of the reunification of the country

and the well-being of the nation. In securing peace and creating peaceful conditions necessary to achieve national reunification on the Korean Peninsula, it is necessary to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, drastically reduce the Armed Forces of the North and South, and withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. In this connection, the issue of nonaggression between North and South poses an important problem which must be solved immediately.

This is because adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South will provide an important guarantee for removing misunderstanding and distrust between North and South and creating an atmosphere of reconciliation, trust, and unity.

An utmost misunderstanding and distrust exists between the North and South today while a state of acute political confrontation and a state of military tension continue between them. With the suspicions about "victory over communism" and "communization" still uneliminated, the North and South are suspicious of each other that one may "invade the South" and the other may "invade the North." This misunderstanding and distrust poses a major obstacle to achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

Under the conditions in which one side distrusts the other and suspects the other side of attempting to eat it up, it is impossible for the North and South to reconcile and unite to realize the common goal of peace and peaceful reunification.

In order for the North and South to reconcile and unite and open up new vistas of peace and peaceful reunification, the misunderstanding and distrust between them should be eliminated, and toward this end, they should begin by removing the acute state of political and military confrontation.

Resolving the nonaggression issue is the key to removing the state of acute political and military confrontation and creating an atmosphere of reconciliation and trust between North and South.

When the North and South adopt a declaration of nonaggression, it will demonstrate before all our fellow countrymen and the whole world their common determination to achieve peace and peaceful reunification, and it will open up new vistas of reconciliation, trust, and unity by eliminating the mutual suspicion, the suspicions about attempts to "invade the South," "prevail over communism," or "communize" the whole country. For this reason, adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South in itself will be the starting point in and an important guarantee for creating an atmosphere of trust.

That adopting a declaration of nonaggression constitutes the starting point in opening up new vistas of peace and peaceful reunification is because it will open the way for

eliminating the state of an acute political and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

Elimination of the state of acute political and military confrontation is an important issue which must be resolved on a priority basis in order to insure peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The reality of the North and South confronting each other across the military demarcation line with huge Armed Forces is fraught with the danger of an armed clash or war breaking out at any time even from a slight accidental cause.

The South Korean authorities continued to build up arms last year when the high-level talks were in progress and athletes and artists staged dialogues and festivals going back and forth between Pyongyang and Seoul. More recently, they deliberately escalated tension on the Korean Peninsula and went ahead with staging the provocative "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercise by taking advantage of the Gulf War provoked by the U.S. imperialists. It is impossible to hope for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula if the state of acute military confrontation like this is left intact.

To eliminate the military confrontation and the danger of war existing between North and South, the two sides need to adopt a nonaggression declaration pledging not to invade each other.

Inasmuch as the declaration of aggression will define not only the matters of principle related to resolving the state of political and military confrontation but also outline practical measures to insure nonaggression, it will become a basic document affirming that North-South relations will be nothing but peaceful both in name and reality, free from the danger of "northward invasion" or "southward invasion." Therefore, when a North-South declaration of nonaggression is signed, undoubtedly there will be a decisive breakthrough in relaxing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Adopting a North-South declaration of nonaggression will thus create favorable conditions for resolving the state of confrontation between North and South and achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

The question of national reunification is an internal affair of our nation which can be successfully settled only by achieving national reconciliation and unity, and as such it must be solved by the effort of our people themselves to suit the will and interest of our nation.

To resolve the question of national reunification by the effort of our people themselves through peaceful means, it is necessary to effect dialogues and contacts, and cooperation and exchanges, in various fields.

Dialogues, cooperation, and exchanges will be successful only when they are conducted on the basis of mutual

understanding and trust and of national reconciliation and unity all the way. To do so, it is necessary to resolve the state of political and military confrontation between North and South and create a peaceful climate.

With a knife hidden inside the coat, it is impossible to open up the heart to each other, or to successfully carry out cooperation and exchanges. This was well illustrated by the process of cooperation and exchange in the past.

Adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South will create conditions conducive to going forward with settling the question of national reunification successfully in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and pushing cooperation and exchanges on a stable foundation. Therefore, when the North and South adopt a declaration of nonaggression, they will be able to develop dialogues, cooperation, and exchanges into a new stage and vigorously accelerate peace and peaceful reunification.

In this way, settling the question of nonaggression between North and South is really a matter of great importance in insuring peace on the Korean Peninsula and fulfilling the cause of national reunification.

In the past period, our party and the government of the republic, always attaching primary importance to the question of peace in our country, proposed on numerous occasions that the North and South adopt a declaration of nonaggression, and made every sincere effort to realize this proposal.

Early on, in his 1984 New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed tripartite talks attended by us [North Korea], the United States, and South Korea to convert the Korean armistice agreement into a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between North and South. Subsequently, in his address to the First Session of the Eighth SPA [Supreme People's Assembly] on 30 December 1986, in his 1988 New Year's message, in his address to the 8 September 1988, in the report marking the 40th founding anniversary of the republic, and in his address to the First Session of the Ninth SPA on 24 May 1990, the great leader repeatedly proposed adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South.

Out of our sincere wishes to secure peace on the Korean Peninsula and open the way for peaceful reunification, we on many occasions took practical measures which contained concrete plans for the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression.

At the Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA on 9 April 1985, we proposed to the South Korean "National Assembly" that the North and South hold a joint parliamentary conference and issue a North-South declaration of nonaggression at this conference. The 20 July 1988, Standing Committee meeting of the SPA sent a copy of "the joint declaration concerning nonaggression between North and South" (draft) to the South Korean "National

Assembly," along with a letter on issuing a declaration of nonaggression. In addition, the 11 July 1988, joint conference of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the SPA Standing Committee, and the State Administration Council presented a comprehensive peace package envisaging steps such as adopting a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, making a drastic arms reduction in the North and South, and withdrawing U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea step by step. During the high-level North-South talks last year, our side presented a proposal for the adoption of a declaration concerning nonaggression, which contained the matters of principle which ought to be settled in achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula, as well as practical measures which will insure this achieving.

Included in this proposal are a number of problems related to resolving the state of political and military confrontation and securing peace, such as the problem of acknowledging and respecting each other's ideologies and systems and refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs, the problem of settling differences of opinion peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation and halting abuses and slanders against each other, the problem of refraining from using force against each other and from invading each other, and the problem of stopping the arms race and realizing a step-by-step arms reduction. This proposal is a very realistic and fair and above-board overture in which the stand of the South Korean authorities is fully taken into consideration.

The numerous peace proposals which we have made, including one on nonaggression, patently illustrate our serious and sincere stand of opening up new vistas of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

But the South Korean authorities have never been willing to accept any of these just and peaceful initiatives. Their stand of shunning the question of nonaggression manifested itself all the more glaringly during the North-South high-level talks last year.

In the first round of high-level North-South talks, the South Korean side stated that it, too, recognizes the necessity of resolving the question of nonaggression. In the second-round of high-level talks, the South Korean side said that the South has long raised this question and has no objection to discussing it, and that inasmuch as only "procedural matters" remain, it will discuss the question "positively" in the third round.

In the third round of talks, however, the South Korean side persisted in shunning the discussion of this question to the end, by coming up with another pretext of having to give "priority to confidence building."

Speaking of the question of nonaggression, it is a question which was originally raised early on by the past rulers of South Korea.

The South Korean "yusin" dictator raised the question of nonaggression in 1974, and the dictator of the "Fifth Republic" in the 1980's also raised the same question.

The current highest person in authority in South Korea also proposed on many occasions that the question of nonaggression be discussed.

Yet, in the third round of North-South high-level talks, the head of the South Korean delegation declared that the question of nonaggression cannot be discussed at all, reversing what the highest person in authority in the South had previously said and even reneging on the senior delegate's own promise.

Under the pretext of what it calls "confidence-building priority," the South Korean side said that the two sides should first agree on "a basic agreement on North-South relations" based on "two Koreas" before proceeding to reach agreement on the question of nonaggression.

Misunderstanding and distrust between North and South stem from the suspicion that one side may try to eat up the other by force of arms. Therefore, to eliminate the misunderstanding and distrust and create an atmosphere of trust, the two sides should begin by removing the state of military confrontation, and toward this end, they should first settle the question of nonaggression.

The nonaggression issue is one which was recognized and raised also by South Korea's current highest person in authority himself. In his address to the UN General Assembly in October 1988, he said "I propose that North and South agree on nonaggression or non-use of arms and proclaim their agreement jointly, from the standpoint of building a basic framework for mutual trust and security."

However, under the pretext of "confidence building" and by going so far as to negate the previous statement of the highest person in authority, the South Korean representatives insist that the two sides first adopt a "basic agreement on North-South relations." This patently shows how hypocritically and brazenly the South Korean authorities are behaving in an attempt to shun the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression.

If the two sides try to turn North-South relations into peaceful relations and realize cooperation and exchanges, the first thing to do is take out the hidden knife from the pocket and clear up the suspicions about northward invasion and "southward invasion." Given the reality that the real danger of war exists in our country, the fact that the South Korean authorities are insisting on "confidence building priority" while shunning a settlement of the question of nonaggression shows that they want neither detente nor peace.

It is a sheer illogicality acceptable to no one that the South Korean authorities are mentioning what they call "confidence building" while shunning the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression in which the two sides will make a solemn pledge not to attack or try to eat up each

other. The South Korean authorities contend that even if a declaration of nonaggression is adopted, there is no firm guarantee for its implementation; and even that which matters is "the ability to implement." If the South Korean authorities brush aside a declaration of nonaggression as wastepaper beforehand and say that they cannot trust us, then there will be in reality nothing they can agree to face to face with us and it will be meaningless to have talks with them.

The refusal by the South Korean authorities to adopt a declaration of nonaggression reveals that their lip service to nonaggression is a lie and that their alarm about the "danger of southward invasion" is nothing but a fabrication.

The South Korean authorities' stubborn opposition against a declaration of nonaggression shows that they have no desire to resolve problems concerning peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea, intent upon seeking confrontation and division.

The persistent opposition of the South Korean authorities to adopt a declaration of nonaggression stems above all from their judgment that the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression will be disadvantageous to the implementation of the strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique to maintain the U.S. colonial military dictatorship in South Korea permanently.

The U.S. imperialists' strategy in South Korea is to concoct "two Koreas" and keep South Korea in its grip forever as a colonial military base and as a strategic stronghold for dominating the Asia-Pacific region. For this strategic goal, the U.S. imperialists have been stationing U.S. troops in South Korea and actively proping up the South Korean "Government" with force.

The South Korean ruling clique for its part is trying to secure a permanent stationing of U.S. troops and maintain its own power under their "protection."

With this common goal, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique have the most vital stake in securing a permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. The only excuse that can be used to justify a permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea is the perpetuation of a state of military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

When a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between North and South opening up new vistas of detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula, it will deprive the United States and the South Korean ruling clique of an excuse to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the deployment of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons there. For this reason, the United States and the South Korean ruling clique are afraid of adopting a declaration of nonaggression more than anything else and are desperately opposed to it.

Another reason the South Korean authorities are opposing the adoption of a North-South declaration of

nonaggression is that it is bent up maintaining and strengthening the fascist military dictatorship while continuing to strain North-South relations.

The South Korean ruling clique's basic means of preserving the antipopular fascist dictatorship is its anti-communist "national policy" of hostility toward us and the "National Security Law" and various other evil fascist laws which legalize this policy. By invoking these evil fascist laws, the clique is bent upon ruthlessly suppressing all patriotic forces demanding self-dependence, democracy, and reunification, and whenever its rule is endangered, it concocts all kinds of "cases" to more frantically step up fascist suppression by implicating us in these cases.

The South Korean authorities are afraid that when a declaration of nonaggression is adopted opening new vistas of detente peace and creating an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity, the anticommunist fascist system will crumble in South Korea and the tide for reunification will rise, aggravating the crisis facing their rule. That is why they are against a declaration of nonaggression, and while moving on the road of confrontation, tension, and war, they are attempting to strengthen the fascist military dictatorship using tensions as an excuse.

However, the road of anticommunist confrontation and fascist suppression cannot be a way out of the predicament for the South Korean clique. The crisis facing the rule of the South Korean ruling clique is a product of the contradictions of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule itself. Accordingly, as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system remains intact in South Korea and the South Korean authorities continue to pursue the policy of subservience to the United States, the policy of fascistization, and the policy of national division, the South Korean people will never flag in their struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification, and the crisis of the rule in South Korea will never end.

Still another reason the South Korean authorities are opposed to adopting a declaration of nonaggression is that they seek to realize their ambition to realize "reunification through victory over communism."

While even pursuing the policy of "two Koreas," the South Korean authorities have not given up their ambition to achieve "reunification through victory over communism" under a "system of liberal democracy." This is evident from the fact that the so-called "formula for reunification through a one-nation community" advocated by them envisages the realization of institutional reunification by means of a general election via a transitional stage of a "North-South union."

The South Korean ruling clique defines the whole area of Korea as their "territory" in Article 3 of the "constitution" and claims that its "sovereignty" extends to all this



area. If under this condition, the South Korean authorities adopt a North-South declaration of nonaggression, and North and South pledge to recognize and respect each other's ideology and system and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs and invading each other, then this will certainly become an obstacle to their ambition for realizing "reunification through victory over communism."

That is why the South Korean authorities are persistently clinging to their attempt to secure "superiority in strength" by building up arms, introducing new models of weapons, and staging large-scale war exercises behind the screen of dialogues with us, openly ranting that they have to "recover the North." Enchanted by the formula of reunification through absorption used in a foreign country, the South Korean authorities recently are foolishly trying to put this formula into practice in our country with the help of others, while staging "diplomacy by solicitation" under the slogan of "northern policy." The South Korean authorities, in an attempt to force their ideas upon the other side, are asking foreign countries to interfere and intervene, while not serious about dialogues with us which are intended to resolve the question of reunification. This is a manifestation of their flunkeyist disposition and divisionist stand and a replica of their policy of "reunification through victory over communism" which has long been bankrupt. "Reunification through victory over communism" is a pipe dream which can never be realized in our country.

Invincible is the might of the wholehearted unity of our people—the leader, the party, and the masses are welded into one sociopolitical organism—no force on earth can bring down our own style of socialism which our people themselves chose and built by their own efforts.

The reunification of our country can never be realized by the method in which one side eats up the other side, be that a method of war or a peaceful method.

To secure peace on the Korean peninsula and hasten the realization of the historic cause of national reunification as quickly as possible, it is imperative to eliminate the state of political and military confrontation between North and South; and to do so, it is imperative first to adopt a declaration of nonaggression.

One's stand on the issue of nonaggression is a test of his choice between peace and war, reunification and division, and patriotism and betrayal of his country.

If the South Korean authorities really want peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, they should not stop shunning or delaying the discussion of the question of eliminating the state of military confrontation but agree to adopt a declaration of nonaggression without hesitation and suspend the "Team Spirit" military exercises. This precisely is the road to hastening peace and the peaceful national reunification of the country.

The United States, which bears a direct responsibility for the issue of peace on the Korean Peninsula, should look straight at our sincere efforts for peace and the unanimous desire of the Korean people for national reunification, give up its dangerous policy of war, and sign a peace agreement with us and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons as soon as possible.

As the Korean people greet the second year of the 1990's, which will be recorded as the decade of national reunification, they will turn this year into a year of detente and peace, a year of reconciliation and unity, a historic year for opening up new vistas of national reunification by vigorously fighting on, upholding the new national reunification formula presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

### International

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